1. Hadoop生态整合

- 1.1.整合概述
- 1. 2. 集成 Spark
 - 1. 2. 1. Spark shell 中操作 Kudu
 - 1. 2. 2. 代码整合 Kudu+Spark
 - 1. 2. 2. 1. 项目准备
 - 1. 2. 2. 2. 准备数据文件
 - 1. 2. 2. 3. 准备代码骨架
 - 1. 2. 2. 4. 基本操作
 - 1. 2. 2. 5. DDL操作
 - 1. 2. 2. 6. CUD操作
 - 1. 2. 2. 7. Spark批处理-写Kudu
 - 1. 2. 2. 8. Spark 批处理-读 Kudu (SQL分析)
 - 1. 2. 2. 9. 特别注意
- 1.3. 集成 Flink
 - 1.3.1.集成说明
 - 1. 3. 2. 编译 bahir-flink
 - 1.3.3.项目准备
 - 1.3.4. 批处理读写
 - 1. 3. 4. 1. 批处理读
 - 1.3.4.2. 批处理写
 - 1. 3. 4. 3. 流处理写

1. Hadoop生态整合

1.1. 整合概述

Kudu 除了支持高吞吐离线分析(类似HDFS)和高并发随机读写(类似HBase),还可以整合主流分布式计算框架进行离线运算和即系查询,常见整合方案如下:

整合方案	用途	说明
Kudu+Spark	利用 Spark 实现对 Kudu 上数据的批处 理,SQL 支持好	Kudu 提供了 Spark 专用库,可直接把 Kudu 和 Spark 的 Dataset 和 Dataframe 集成使用,甚至直接 SQL 操作 Kudu,如有需要也可以 RDD 集成 Kudu。
Kudu+Flink	借助 Flink 实现对 Kudu上数据的批处 理(读写)、流处理 (写)	Flink 有非常强的批处理和流处理能力,流处理能力强于 Spark,依赖 bahir-flink 项目
Kudu+Impala	利用 Impala 基于 SQL 在线分析存储在 Kudu 上的数据	Impala 支持 SQL 直接操作 Kudu;同为 cloudera 公司 开发,整合更好;Impala 基于 MPP 架构
Kudu原生API	适合开发普通应用程序(非分析类)	没有SQL支持,开发门槛稍高

1.2. 集成 Spark

1.2.1. Spark shell 中操作 Kudu

在 Spark shell 中可以轻松操作 Kudu,不过这种方式不常用,参考链接如下: https://kudu.apache.org/releases/1.10.0/docs/developing.html# kudu integration with spark

1.2.2. 代码整合 Kudu+Spark

1.2.2.1. 项目准备

修改 pom.xml, 最中内容如下:

```
cproperties>
   <kudu.version>1.11.1
   <junit.version>4.12</junit.version>
   <scala.version>2.11.8</scala.version>
   <spark.version>2.4.7</spark.version>
</properties>
<dependencies>
   <!-- Scala -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.scala-lang
       <artifactId>scala-library</artifactId>
       <version>${scala.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Spark -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
       <artifactId>spark-core_2.11</artifactId>
       <version>${spark.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
       <artifactId>spark-sql_2.11</artifactId>
       <version>${spark.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
       <artifactId>spark-hive_2.11</artifactId>
       <version>${spark.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- kudu-spark -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.kudu
       <artifactId>kudu-spark2_2.11</artifactId>
       <version>${kudu.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Kudu client -->
   <dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.apache.kudu
       <artifactId>kudu-client</artifactId>
       <version>${kudu.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Log -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
       <artifactId>s1f4j-simple</artifactId>
       <version>1.7.12
   </dependency>
   <!-- JUnit test -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>junit
       <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
       <version>${junit.version}</version>
       <scope>provided</scope>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

1.2.2.2. 准备数据文件

在项目根目录创建目录 dataset, 并把数据文件 students.txt 放进去

1.2.2.3. 准备代码骨架

按照正常普通的方式, 创建一个maven项目即可。

1.2.2.4. 基本操作

首先,我们定义一个常量 KUDU_MASTERS 存放 Kudu master 的连接信息:

```
//master连接信息
val KUDU_MASTERS = "bigdata02:7051,bigdata03:7051,bigdata04:7051"
```

接下来,我们创建case class Student,它的字段信息必须跟我们前面数据文件students100k相匹配:

```
case class Student(sid: Int, name: String, gender: String, age: Int, height:
Float, weight: Float)
```

1.2.2.5. DDL操作

代码实现如下:

```
@Test
def ddl(): Unit = {
    // 1. SparkSession
    val spark = SparkSession.builder()
```

```
.master("local[6]")
    .appName("KuduSparkDemo")
    .getOrCreate()
   //2 创建 KuduContext
   val kuduContext = new KuduContext(KUDU_MASTERS, spark.sparkContext)
   //3、判断表是否存在,如果存在则删除表
   val TABLE_NAME = "students"
   if (kuduContext.tableExists(TABLE_NAME)) {
       kuduContext.deleteTable(TABLE_NAME)
   }
   //4. 定义一张Kudu表: students
   //4.1 定义字段信息
   val schema = StructType(
       List(
           StructField("sid", IntegerType, nullable = false),
           StructField("name", StringType, nullable = false),
           StructField("gender", StringType, nullable = false),
           StructField("age", IntegerType, nullable = false),
           StructField("height", FloatType, nullable = false),
           StructField("weight", FloatType, nullable = false)
       )
   )
   //4.2 定义主键(rowkey)
   val keys = Seq("sid")
   //4.3 定义分区信息
   import scala.collection.JavaConverters._
   val numBuckets = 6
   val options = new CreateTableOptions()
       .addHashPartitions(List("sid").asJava,numBuckets)
       .setNumReplicas(1)
   //5. 创建一张Kudu表: students
   kuduContext.createTable(tableName = TABLE_NAME, schema = schema, keys =
keys, options = options)
   //6、关闭资源
   spark.close()
}
```

1.2.2.6. CUD操作

代码实现如下:

```
@Test
def cud(): Unit = {

    // 1\ SparkSession
    val spark = SparkSession.builder()
        .master("local[6]")
```

```
.appName("KuduSparkDemo")
        .getOrCreate()
    //2、创建 KuduContext
    val kuduContext = new KuduContext(KUDU_MASTERS, spark.sparkContext)
   // 3. 增加
    import spark.implicits._
    val df = Seq(
        Student(8, "王荣", "F", 19, 164.4f, 116.5f),
        Student(9, "李晓", "F", 18, 174.4f, 126.5f)
    ).toDF()
    val TABLE_NAME = "students" kuduContext.insertRows(df, TABLE_NAME)
   // 4. 删除
    kuduContext.deleteRows(df.select($"sid"), TABLE_NAME)
   // 5. 增或改
    kuduContext.upsertRows(df, TABLE_NAME)
    // 6. 修改
    kuduContext.updateRows(df, TABLE_NAME)
   //7、关闭资源
   spark.close()
}
```

用如下命令以验证结果 (换成自己的主机名或者IP) :

```
kudu table scan node01:7051,node02:7051,node03:7051 students
```

1.2.2.7. Spark批处理-写Kudu

批量写代码实现:

```
@Test
def batchWrite(): Unit = {
    // 1.SparkSession
    val spark = SparkSession.builder()
    .master("local[6]")
    .appName("KuduSparkDemo")
    .getOrCreate()
    // 2. 定义数据schema
    val schema = StructType(
        List(
            StructField("sid", IntegerType, nullable = false),
            StructField("name", StringType, nullable = false),
            StructField("gender", StringType, nullable = false),
            StructField("age", IntegerType, nullable = false),
            StructField("height", FloatType, nullable = false),
            StructField("weight", FloatType, nullable = false)
        )
```

```
// 3.从csv读取数据
   val studentsDF = spark.read
    .option("header", value = true)
   .option("delimiter", value = "\t")
   .schema(schema)
   .csv("dataset/students100k")
   // 4.写入Kudu
   val TABLE_NAME = "students"
   studentsDF.write
   .option("kudu.table", TABLE_NAME)
    .option("kudu.master", KUDU_MASTERS)
   .mode(SaveMode.Append)
   .format("kudu")
   .save()
   //5.回收资源
   spark.close()
}
```

1.2.2.8. Spark 批处理-读 Kudu (SQL分析)

```
@Test
def batchRead(): Unit = {
   // 1.SparkSession
   val spark = SparkSession.builder()
    .master("local[6]")
    .appName("KuduSparkDemo")
   .getOrCreate()
   // 2.从kudu表读取数据到DataFrame
   val TABLE_NAME = "students"
   val studentsDF = spark.read
    .option("kudu.table", TABLE_NAME)
    .option("kudu.master", KUDU_MASTERS)
    .format("kudu")
    .load()
   // 3.直接使用Spark API查询
    //studentsDF.select("sid","name", "gender", "age").filter("sid >= 5 and
sid<=10").show()
   // 3.基于DataFrame创建临时视图(临时表)
studentsDF.createOrReplaceTempView("students")
   // 4.执行sql查询
   // val projectDF =
   // spark.sql("select sid, name, gender, age from students where age <= 19</pre>
and height > 180")
```

```
val projectDF = spark.sql("select gender, count(), max(height), min(height), avg(height) from students where age <= 19 and height > 180 group by gender")

//5.打印结果
projectDF.show()

//6.关闭资源
spark.close()
}
```

1.2.2.9. 特别注意

每个集群避免多KuduClient

常见错误就是创建了多个KuduClient对象。在kudu-spark中,KuduClient对象由KuduContext所持有。对于同一kudu集群,不应该创建多个KuduClient对象,而是应该通过KuduContext访问KuduClient,方法为KuduContext.syncClient。

存在问题和限制

Spark2.2+需要Java8支持,尽管Kudu Spark2.x兼容Java 7。Spark-2.2默认依赖Kudu-1.5.0。

Kudu表如果包含大写或非ascii字符的话,注册临时表时需要指定其他的名字。

列名如果含有大写或非ascii字符的,不能在Spark SQL中使用,否则必须重命名。

Kudu表在Spark SQL中只能注册成临时表,不能使用HiveContext访问。

1.3. 集成 Flink

1.3.1. 集成说明

在 Spark 和 Flink 先后崛起之后,开始与 Hadoop 生态中的各个组件整合(官方或者第三方)。 Apache Bahir 就是一个第三方项目,它对 Spark 和 Flink 进行扩展以便于它们整合其他组件(主要针对流处理)。 以下是 Apache Bahir 的官网: http://bahir.apache.org/

What is Apache Bahir

Apache Bahir provides extensions to multiple distributed analytic platforms, extending their reach with a diversity of streaming connectors and SQL data sources.

Currently, Bahir provides extensions for Apache Spark and Apache Flink.

Apache Spark extensions

- · Spark data source for Apache CouchDB/Cloudant
- · Spark Structured Streaming data source for Akka
- · Spark Structured Streaming data source for MQTT
- · Spark DStream connector for Apache CouchDB/Cloudant
- · Spark DStream connector for Akka
- Spark DStream connector for Google Cloud Pub/Sub
- Spark DStream connector for PubNub
- Spark DStream connector for MQTT new (new Sink)
- · Spark DStream connector for Twitter
- Spark DStream connector for ZeroMQ (Enhanced Implementation)

Apache Flink extensions

- · Flink streaming connector for ActiveMQ
- · Flink streaming connector for Akka
- · Flink streaming connector for Flume
- Flink streaming connector for InfluxDB new
- Flink streaming connector for Kudu new
- Flink streaming connector for Redis
- · Flink streaming connector for Netty

The Apache Bahir community welcomes the proposal of new extensions.

Apache Bahir 对 Flink 的支持以子项目 bahir-flink 的方式提供,以下是它的 github 主页: https://github.com/apache/bahir-flink

本节我们就基于 bahir-flink 来整合 Kudu+Flink, 目前支持:

批处理读和写 流处理写(流处理读一般只针对消息队列,对于存储流处理读意义不大)

1.3.2. 编译 bahir-flink

关于版本:

bahir-flink目前1.0版还没正式发布,刚到1.0-rc5,且不支持Kudu。1.1版开始支持Kudu,目前还在1.1-SNAPSHOT版(Kudu1.10.0和Flink1.9.0),因此我们需要自己编译,且一定要在 Linux 或者 MacOS 下编译

编译并安装到maven本地仓库

```
git clone https://github.com/apache/bahir-flink.git
cd bahir-flink/
mvn -DskipTests -Drat.skip=true clean install
```

如果有些依赖包实在下载不下来导致编译不过的话,可以使用老师提供的编译好的包直接安装到 maven 本地仓库即可:

```
mvn install:install-file -DgroupId=org.apache.bahir -DartifactId=flink-connector-kudu_2.11 -Dversion=1.1-SNAPSHOT -Dpackaging=jar -Dfile=./flink-connector-kudu_2.11-1.1-SNAPSHOT.jar
```

1.3.3. 项目准备

修改 pom.xml, 最终内容如下:

```
cproperties>
   <kudu.version>1.11.1
   <junit.version>4.12</junit.version>
   <scala.version>2.11.8</scala.version>
   <spark.version>2.4.5</spark.version>
   <flink.version>1.9.0</flink.version>
   <flink-connector.version>1.1-SNAPSHOT</flink-connector.version>
</properties>
<dependencies>
   <!-- bahir-flink -->
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.bahir
        <artifactId>flink-connector-kudu_2.11</artifactId>
        <version>${flink-connector.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.flink</groupId>
        <artifactId>flink-streaming-java_2.11</artifactId>
        <version>${flink.version}</version>
        <scope>provided</scope>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Scala -->
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.scala-lang
        <artifactId>scala-library</artifactId>
        <version>${scala.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Spark -->
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
        <artifactId>spark-core_2.11</artifactId>
        <version>${spark.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
        <artifactId>spark-sql_2.11</artifactId>
        <version>${spark.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
        <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>
        <artifactId>spark-hive_2.11</artifactId>
        <version>${spark.version}</version>
```

```
</dependency>
   <!-- kudu-spark -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.kudu</groupId>
       <artifactId>kudu-spark2_2.11</artifactId>
       <version>${kudu.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Kudu client -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.kudu
       <artifactId>kudu-client</artifactId>
       <version>${kudu.version}</version>
   </dependency>
   <!-- Log -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
       <artifactId>slf4j-simple</artifactId>
       <version>1.7.12
   </dependency>
   <!-- JUnit test -->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>junit
       <artifactId>junit</artifactId>
       <version>${junit.version}</version>
       <scope>provided</scope>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

1.3.4. 批处理读写

1.3.4.1. 批处理读

批处理读需要开启 Kudu 安全,这里就不做演示了。批处理读使用 KuduInputFormat,代码如下:

```
.create("sid",Type.INT32).key(true).hashKey(true).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("name", Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("gender",
 Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("age", Type.INT32).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("height", Type.FLOAT).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("weight", Type.FLOAT).build())
        .build();
    //c、创建反序列化器KuduDeserialization
    KuduDeserialization serDe = new PojoSerDe(Student.class);
   //d、组装过滤条件
    List<KuduFilterInfo> tableFilters = new ArrayList<>();
tableFilters.add(KuduFilterInfo.Builder.create("age").greaterThan(18).build());
tableFilters.add(KuduFilterInfo.Builder.create("age").lessThan(20).build());
    //e、指定要返回的列
    List<String> tableProjections = Arrays.asList("sid", "age");
    //f、组装KuduInputFormat
    DataSet<Student> result = env.createInput(new
KuduInputFormat(kuduReaderConfig, tableInfo, serDe, new ArrayList<>(),
tableProjections), TypeInformation.of(Student.class));
    //2.2 处理(包含输出)
    result.count();
   //3、执行job(延迟执行)
   env.execute();
}
```

1.3.4.2. 批处理写

```
@Test
public void testBatchWrite() throws Exception {
    //1、初始化执行环境
    ExecutionEnvironment env = ExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment();
env.setParallelism(3);

//2、构建数据处理逻辑(输入-->处理--输出)
    //2.1 输入
    DataSet<Student> originData= env.readCsvFile("dataset/students100k")
        .fieldDelimiter("\t")
        .ignoreFirstLine()
        .ignoreInvalidLines()
        .pojoType(Student.class,"sid","name","gender","age","height","weight");

//2.2 处理(咱们不处理)

//2.3 输出(kudu 表)
```

```
//a、创建KuduWriterConfig
    KuduWriterConfig writerConfig=KuduWriterConfig.Builder
        .setMasters(KUDU_MASTERS)
        .setWriteMode(KuduWriterMode.UPSERT)
        .setConsistency(SessionConfiguration.FlushMode.AUTO_FLUSH_BACKGROUND)
        .build();
    //b、创建KuduTableInfo
    KuduTableInfo tableInfo = KuduTableInfo.Builder
        .create("students1")
        .replicas(1)
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("sid",
Type.INT32).key(true).hashKey(true).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("name", Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("gender",
Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("age", Type.INT32).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("height",
Type.FLOAT).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("weight",
Type.FLOAT).build())
        .build();
    //c、创建KuduSerialization
    KuduSerialization serDe=new PojoSerDe(Student.class);
    //d、装配KuduOutputFormat
   originData.output(new KuduOutputFormat(writerConfig, tableInfo, serDe));
   //3、执行job(延迟执行)
   env.execute();
}
```

1.3.4.3. 流处理写

直接使用 KuduSink:

```
@Test
public void testKuduSink() throws Exception {
   List<Student> list = Arrays.asList(
       new Student(1, "张三", "F", 19, 176.3f, 134.4f),
       new Student(2, "李四", "F", 20, 186.3f, 154.8f)
   );
   //1、初始化执行环境StreamExecutionEnvironment env =
   StreamExecutionEnvironment.getExecutionEnvironment(); env.setParallelism(3);
   //2、构建数据处理逻辑(输入-->处理--输出)
   //2.1 输入
   DataStream<Student> originData = env.fromCollection(list);
   //2.2 处理(咱们不处理)
   //2.3 输出(kudu 表)
   //a、创建KuduWriterConfig
   KuduWriterConfig writerConfig=KuduWriterConfig.Builder
       .setMasters(KUDU_MASTERS)
        .setWriteMode(KuduWriterMode.UPSERT)
```

```
.setConsistency(SessionConfiguration.FlushMode.AUTO_FLUSH_BACKGROUND)
        .build();
    //b、创建KuduTableInfo
    KuduTableInfo tableInfo = KuduTableInfo.Builder
        .create("students1")
        .replicas(1)
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("sid",
Type.INT32).key(true).hashKey(true).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("name", Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("gender",
Type.STRING).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("age", Type.INT32).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("height",
Type.FLOAT).build())
        .addColumn(KuduColumnInfo.Builder.create("weight",
Type.FLOAT).build())
        .build();
   //c、创建KuduSerialization
   KuduSerialization serDe=new PojoSerDe(Student.class);
    //d、装配KuduSink
   originData.addSink(new KuduSink(writerConfig,tableInfo,serDe));
   //3、执行job(延迟执行)
   env.execute();
}
```